





## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

The spice of married life consists in guessing what will happen next.

By the way, was it not asked many years ago: "Who reads a Usanar book?"

Bertha Krupp's income is \$2,400,000 a year. And she doesn't seem to be anxious to purchase a title.

By the way, couldn't that circus be induced to save money by doing away with the calloper?

Mrs. Chadwick's husband is said to be "an unassuming" person. She has assumed enough for the family.

The comic papers are right some times. A New York man had to summon the police to help him discharge the cook the other day.

King Peter of Serbia announces that he is in favor of arbitration. Almost anybody would, in Peter's place, be an enthusiast on the subject.

There is a loud call for teachers in the Philippines. One trouble with the Philippines is the scarcity of marriage-able white men over there.

If Chicago has any ambition to get to the front and outdo the St. Louis exposition record, Chicago is very successful in concealing the fact.

No doubt the government officers who are to investigate the tobacco trust suspected there was some fire where there was so much smoke.

A Japanese young man has been advertising in the Washington papers for a situation. He can probably get one, without much trouble, by going home.

The Ohio farmer who hid his savings in an old stocking instead of depositing them with a banker friend of Mrs. Chadwick is now having his laugh.

Therapies who can draw checks and have them honored can always draw a circle of friends who will partake of his hospitality and tell him what a jolly good fellow he is.

A Chicago man has sued for an injunction to restrain his wife from talking. Some people are inclined to place altogether too much faith in the possibilities of government by injunction.

The birth rate in Germany is falling off. Let the Kaiser offer the same encouragement to parents of twins and triplets that President Roosevelt has and see how quickly all this will change.

Experiments carried on at the California Medical College show that the healthy human stomach is electrical in its action. Perhaps the time is coming when people may throw away their pills and simply put in new batteries.

Great Britain is about to add twenty-six war ships to her navy. The fact that the people of England are able to bear up under the increasing weight of naval taxation is a most wonderful evidence of the staying powers of the tight little island and its people.

All indications favor a heavy movement of homeseekers next spring from the older States east and south into the sparsely settled districts of Minnesota and the Dakotas. One of the surest signs of this is to be found in the plans of the large land agencies, which are preparing to grasp the opportunity and direct the newcomers to suitable homes.

A Chicago physician who on the witness stand told a lawyer that he was a "bulldozer" was promptly fined \$50 by the presiding judge for contempt of court. It is morally certain, nevertheless, that many lawyers make a practice of "bulldozing" both witnesses and courts. If judges would be more particular in the matter of restraining them they would have less occasion to complain of contemptees either actual or constructive.

It is often said that only the rich take care of the pennies, the poor are too busy dreaming of the \$1,000 bills. That is one of the reasons why some people are always poor. The substantial fortunes of the United States have been made from pennies. A fraction of a cent on a pound of sugar, a cent or two on every gallon of petroleum, a penny more a pound for nails, grow into the aggregate millions of profits which are the base for the billions of stock capitalization. A cent a pound is more than most extreme fluctuation in the wholesale price of iron and steel, more than the difference between riches and bankruptcy in a great industry. These savings are as possible to the average man as to the trust magnates.

Rev. W. H. Head complains that "as men grow wealthier their sympathies decrease; that in proportion to their wealth they tend to withdraw themselves from personal work and substitute for it some endowed institution or hired missionary. In other words, Mr. Head complains that the rich man applies good business methods to his philanthropies. The clergyman does not see how impossible it would be for a man having immense business

interests to attend to his affairs and at the same time give ear to the thousand and one demands made on his purse, look into individual cases and balance the comparative merits of each. He safely passes them over to one in whose judgment and ability he has entire confidence. This does not mean that his sympathies are lessened or his heart hardened. It means that he does not scatter his energy, but knows how to direct it in a way that will give the best results.

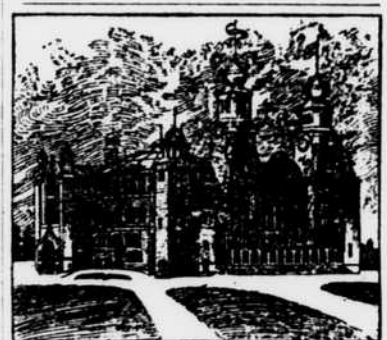
Now comes a Chicago doctor with a discovery which he believes will give him millions and a place in the Hall of Fame. The dope he has concocted is to be spread on the lips as a slayer of germs that are supposed to be transferred during the act of kissing. He doesn't say whether the stuff is to be applied before or after, and it doesn't make any difference. An institution that seems to have become popular at about the time of creation does not need any patent appliances or scientific study. It was as good in the beginning as it is now, and gives no indication of becoming either unfashionable or undesirable. But this is not a matter for logic. Kissing is a custom, a pleasure, a habit. It is a barometer of human affections. Find a man or woman who does not believe in kissing and you will find a human being with heart enclosed in a shell. As balm for a wounded heart, as an accompaniment of lovers' sighs and protestations, as a mark of respect as well as affection, the kiss is here to stay. And it is the language that is as well understood in Russia as in Colorado; in Germany just the same as in Ohio. And the people want it plain, tender, true, with no applications of any foreign substance to make it sanitary. Let's have one institution untouched by human ambition.

The paradoxical definition of vice, that it is virtue carried to excess, is true at least thus far: that any excess is vicious. Men may work themselves to death; they may drink themselves into nervous wrecks, using nothing worse than tea or coffee; they may lose all they possess by "gambling" through taking too great chances in business. A man may exercise himself into uselessness. So much has been said in recent years of the importance of exercise that every one admits it, save now and then a wag. Like Senator Evans of New York, who once said that he owed his long life and good health to the fact that he never took any exercise. Many a youth, in taking the exercise that pleases him, discovers that he has great skill at tennis or base-ball, bicycle racing or foot racing, hurdle jumping or handspinning, and the temptation is strong to neglect other matters for the development of the particular physical facility with which he may be endowed. When he yields, he usually degenerates into a professional athlete. Physical development becomes the end of his endeavor, when it should be merely a help in fitting him to do his work in the world. The professional athlete, that is, the one who makes a business of athletics, is not usually allowed to engage in college or other amateur contests, where athletics are regarded as a means rather than as an end. This is right. It is desirable that in all education its object should not be obscured by the allurements of any of the methods used in bringing about the final result of a well-developed man or woman.

### PROPOSED DOWIE TEMPLE.

Great Shiloh Tabernacle Under Contemplation at Zion City.

The picture shows the exterior of the great Shiloh tabernacle which John Alexander Dowie intends to build at his famous Zion City. He has had the project in mind for several years, but his recent pecuniary embarrassment



PROPOSED DOWIE TABERNACLE.

delayed its commencement. Now, however, he expects to begin the construction of what he terms the "most magnificent temple of worship in the country." It will be of oriental style and will cost about \$500,000. The interior will be in horseshoe form and will seat 10,000 persons. It is to be constructed of limestone blocks supported by steel frames.

To Be Really Realistic. "This," said the dramatist, who was elaborating the scenario of his new play to the manager, "is to be a realistic society drama. The heroine makes a thrilling entrance in an auto."

"What does she do then?" asked the manager.

"Why, of course she meets the hero and the villain and the sousette and the rest, and the play goes on to the usual happy ending."

"Well, you start realistically enough, but you weaken on your finish."

"How's that?" asked the puzzled playwright.

"If she's going to come in on an auto she and a few of the rest ought to make their exit in an ambulance."

## THE BITER BITTEN.



"The lesson in the recent 'panic' in Wall street is, that occasionally high financiers have to sample their own medicine. They were preparing for a great shearing and the trap went off too soon."—Financial News Item. —Cincinnati Post.

### THE COWARDLY SHARK.

Every sailor in the South Seas, declares a writer in the Washington Star, knows that the shark is a coward. A man who has served many years in the navy tells of an experience with sharks at Tahiti. A crew of seamen gunners had obtained permission to take a beach swim, and had not given a thought to sharks, although they had seen numbers of them about the harbor.

In addition to being young, writes the sailor, I was more self-confident than I've ever been since, because there wasn't a man or boy on board that could teach me anything about swimming. That's how it came about that as soon as we jumped into the water on the Papete beach I proceeded to outswim all the rest, just to show 'em.

I didn't turn to look back until I was about three hundred yards from the beach. The only reason why I turned then was because I heard a lot of noise from the beach.

When I turned, I saw about a hundred naked natives and all of the fellows from our ship lined up on the beach at the edge of the water, jumping up and down and waving their arms at me, and yelling with all their might. But I saw something more important than that. There were, it seemed to me, about a million huge, wet and shiny shark-fins between me and the beach. Some of them weren't more than ten yards from me.

I stopped and trod water, and nervously slapped the surface of the water with my hands. I noticed that when I slapped the water particularly hard the sharks that were nearest to me edged back and circled at a greater distance from me. So I kept on slapping the water.

The sharks were waiting for me to get tired, and they took it easy. Forty natives put out after me in one of those sixty-foot-long and two-foot-wide canoes with the outrigger arrangement familiar in the South Seas; and in the bow of the boat and directing them was an old quartermaster from a British trading schooner in the harbor.

"Splash, keep a-splashing, you Yankee pup-idiot!" he bawled at me as the canoe approached where I was in the middle of the semi-circle of waiting sharks.

I was a good deal scared, but as the canoe approached I noticed that all of the natives that weren't helping to pull the canoe were leaning over the side, and slapping and churning the water with all their might and main. That settled it. The sharks dispersed like a bunch of stampeded mountain goats, and I was hauled into the canoe, and scolded by the British quartermaster for my folly until we pulled up on the beach. That was my first experience with the cowardice of sharks.

PRISON RECORD WON'T DOWN. Cruel Blow to Man Who Was Honest Thirty Years.

After 32 years of effort to live down his record as a convict and when he thought everyone had forgotten all about it, James Maguire of 323 East 23d street hung his head before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs police court recently and pleaded guilty to illegal registration. When he went into the registration booth of his voting precinct in the Eighteenth Assembly District, of which Chas. F. Murphy is the Democratic leader, he was challenged.

"This man has no right to register," exclaimed a deputy. "He is an ex-convict."

At the words Maguire turned white and tottered from the place. Stumbling into a saloon, he drank the first glass of whisky he had tasted in 30 years.

"Who would have thought," he muttered, "that that would come back after all these years."

That night he was arrested and the examination was postponed until yesterday, when Police Captain Langan of the detective bureau testified that in 1873 Maguire was convicted of stealing a harness valued at \$50 from his employer and was sentenced to two years and six months in state prison and that, although he earned his commutation, his citizenship was never restored.

"I know that he has led an honest life since then," testified Captain Langan, "and that he has tried hard to live down his disgrace."

"That is true, your honor," broke in Maguire, with moist eyes and trembling voice. "I was 18 years old then. I am nearly 50 now. I thought everyone had forgotten my early indiscretion, but it seems not. It is pretty hard on a fellow who has tried to live honestly."

Maguire explained that a few days ago he found a purse on the street containing \$50, and that one of his old-time friends, who saw him pick it up, insisted on the money being shared. Maguire says he refused to do so, and advertised in the papers for the owner.

"Out of revenge," said Maguire, "this man informed the authorities of my past record."

"This is certainly a very sad case," said Magistrate Whitman. "It is pretty hard that a man like you should be tripped up after this long lapse of time."

Maguire was held for a further examination, and as he was being led away to the Tombs he took a tearful parting from his wife.

"I never expected to have the prison doors close on me again," he said. "I've lost my job now and when I get out I'll have to begin all over again. It's pretty hard."—New York Sun.

Getting Into Step. Mrs. Gregg was known to all Cedar-burg as "a born manager"; but she was unconscious of her reputation, and, in fact, never suspected that she possessed a single trait which could lead to such a characterization.

"Look at Salome Jones and her young man," said Mrs. Gregg, summoning a visitor to her front window. "Look at him loping along with Salome trotting at his side. My stars! Well, I guess I needn't worry. If it comes to anything, I guess they'll learn to accommodate their steps to each other before they've been married long, same as James and I did."

"How did you do it?" asked the visitor.

"How did we do it?" echoed Mrs. Gregg. "Why, we did it by patience and perseverance, same as you have to do everything in this world. When we walked together I kept saying, 'James, your steps are too long.' 'James, you're going too fast.' 'James, you're four steps ahead of me,' till at last we got so we kept step perfectly."—Youth's Companion.

Ground that Burns. In the great wheatfields of California a boy, whose part in the process does not at first appear to the outsider, skirmishes along near the reapers with a wet sack, pounding madly here and there. He is the fire tender. Once set off, this grain, baked as it is by a rainless summer, would burn like a flash. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone up in an hour on these delta lands, for here even the ground burns. The soil is made of matted tule reeds, laid down in successive rotting strata by the river. When once uncovered and dried in the sun, it smolders with a slow persistence, like a sawdust fire. The harvesters work above a potential volcano.—Everybody's Magazine.

More Likely to Get It. Necess—Wonder where I can borrow some money?

Hardup—What do you want it for?

"Oh, I've got a sure thing in the fifth race to-morrow."

"You don't want money; you want to borrow trouble."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Judgment Suspended. Esmeralda—Yes, he told me that I was the only girl he ever loved.

Cordella—Well, don't judge him too harshly, dear. His grandfather died in a lunatic asylum.

When a man gets discouraged and quits, the doctor says afterward that that was just the time when he should have held on.



### Good Plan for Icehouses.

The cut shows a vertical cross section of a cheap icehouse filled with ice. The plan is as follows: The foundation should be dug about two feet deep in gravelly soil. If the soil is clay the foundation should be dug a little deeper and then filled in with a few inches of gravel or crushed brick. Such a foundation will allow a slight circulation of air through the ice. Around the inside of the foundation, 6x6-inch stils should be laid and to these a double row of studs should be nailed, one row on the inside and one on the outside. The boarding is then nailed to the studs. This will make a double wall with an air space between as indicated by the letter A in the cut. This air space will prevent the heat from getting to the ice. The boards on the gable ends should be put on vertically, leaving cracks between them for the free circulation of air above the ice. The roof should project about three feet and be covered with shingles. A portion of the middle of the ridge should be cut out, leaving an opening about six inches wide, and over this a cap should be placed, as shown in the cut, leaving an opening on each side for ventilation. The ar-



CROSS SECTION OF ICEHOUSE.

rows in the illustration indicate the direction of the current of air in ventilation. A door should be placed at one end of the house, and, as the ice is packed away, short horizontal boards placed across the opening will support the sawdust.

In filling the icehouse, layer of sawdust about a foot deep should be laid on the floor, and then the ice placed upon this. Care must be taken to leave at least a foot of sawdust between the ice and the wall, as the filling proceeds. When the house is filled a layer of sawdust should be piled on top of the ice three or four feet deep.

This plan may be used for an icehouse of any size. The cost of building one about 12 feet square and 9 feet high will be approximately \$35.

If sawdust cannot be obtained conveniently, cut straw will serve in its place, if packed closely around the ice.

### Seed Corn Suggestions.

An exchange says of seed corn: The first month after seed corn has been husked is the most critical period with it.

When racks cannot be used for seed corn, it should be hung up in a place where there will be no danger of its freezing.

Seed corn should not be stored in barrels or boxes, as it will gather moisture. We must remember that the third of the bulk of the corn at the time it is husked is water. This water is locked up with the hard material and inside a hard shell and dries out but slowly.

When seed corn is left on the stalks, it gets a free circulation of air, and it is at the same time fully protected by the husks from the sun and rain. It can there cure under conditions that have been natural to it for thousands of years, and can absorb all the nourishment possible from the stalk.

Seed corn that has become thoroughly dry is not easily injured by the cold. But if it is allowed to gather moisture, the freezing may destroy its vitality.

Careless storing of seed corn not infrequently results in the destruction of its value for seed. The best seed corn results from storing it in a dry and thoroughly ventilated place.

### Butchering at Home.

The slaughtering of live stock on the farm is going out of fashion altogether too fast. There is no good reason why every farmer should not butcher his own meat as well as market more or less of his live stock direct to the consumer. The illustration shows a very simple and suggestive way of butchering a beef or other animal. Where a suitable building and wind-lass is not convenient, the work may be done under a large tree. Simply fasten a stout pulley, a, and rope up among the branches and fasten the end to a spike, b, driven in the trunk.—Iowa Homestead.

### Qualities of Soaked Lumber.

The effect of soaking timber for a long time is being tested by the Bureau of Forestry with regard to the keeping qualities of the lumber. It has often been noted that certain kinds of lumber which have been left a long time in swamps are very durable and are preferred for certain uses. It is suggested that part of the gummy substances in the wood are soaked out, thus allowing the natural

moisture of the wood to escape freely when the lumber is taken out and exposed to the air. It is possible also that chemical changes take place in the wood as the result of soaking.

### Wood Ashes for Potatoes.

Of the fertilizers that can be secured on the farm unleached wood ashes make one of the very best that can be used with potatoes, writes N. J. Shepherd. They can be applied in the hill or in the furrow broadcast, but it will be an exceptional case when a sufficient quantity can be secured to apply broadcast over the surface. For this reason applying in the hill will prove most economical. The ground can be prepared in a good tillth all ready for planting and the furrows run out, and then a small quantity of ashes dropped where each hill is to be planted and stirred in the soil, and upon this the seed can be dropped and covered. Potatoes require potash and phosphoric acid, and this can be supplied with unleached wood ashes, bonedust or bonemeal, or in a commercial fertilizer with less waste than in almost any other way. If farm or stable manure is used, it should always be well rotted and fined and then thoroughly incorporated with the soil. My experience is that applying fresh manure to the soil just before planting furnishes conditions favorable to the development of scab and in many cases produces a funky growth of tubers.

### Killing Asparagus Seed.

A Western gardener says: One of the troublesome features of asparagus growing is the seed that annually ripens. Part of this seed will drop to the ground and become incorporated with the soil. Some of this seed will then grow, and unless great care is exercised, a lot of new plants will spring up. These seedlings soon take full possession and the patch becomes unprofitable. Some growers go through the plantation before the seed is quite ripe, and even by this method some seed will drop to the ground. Chickens will eat some of the seed, but not enough to do much good. By scattering wheat over the patch a flock will usually make a clean job of it. One thing is sure, to make an asparagus patch yield all possible profit it must be cultivated and managed with great intelligence.

### Sand Against Rats and Mice.

According to an Australian writer in the early days of Tasmanian the farmers suffered greatly from the ravages of rats and mice in their grain stacks. In order to protect himself one farmer adopted the expedient of "sanding" the stack. While building a stack, he would throw a quantity of dry sharp, clean sand between every two layers of sheaves.

It is said that neither rats nor mice would invade such a stack, and the reason given by the farmer was that "the vermin, in attempting to get into the stack, would be driven away by the sand falling into their eyes and ears." The sand was also useful in cleaning smutty wheat.

### A Barrel Bag Holder.

A convenient bag holder can easily be made of an empty flour barrel. Drive a nail through the hoops into each stave and clinch. Then saw out a door, as shown. Drive several 6d wire nails near the top of the barrel, sloping up, ward, on which to hang the bag. By having the door hinged the bag can be put in and taken out without lifting over the top.

### Farm Notes.

All stock should be kept out of the young orchard.

For pigs milk and mill feed make the cheapest feed for winter.

Whenever a sheep is seen to refuse water, there is something wrong with it.

With all stock the value of good feed is wonderfully increased by close attention.

Pruning the top of the tree to correspond with the loss of roots in removal is best done in the spring.

One of the best systems of economy on the farm is that which not only maintains fertility, but keeps it constantly increasing in the soil.

A cow with a big udder is not always an enormous milker, nor is a thick, yellow skin an unfailing sign of rich milk, although these are among the indications, respectively, of abundance and richness of milk.

### Poultry Pickings.

Hens like a variety of food and it is an item to give them as much in this line as possible.

Rather the best way to feed corn to young chickens is to give it in a crushed or cracked condition.

For ducklings try cornmeal and bran, equal parts, and make it into mush, with milk.

If the egg shells are fed to poultry care should always be taken to crush them well before feeding.

When desired to fatten rapidly, there is nothing better than good cornmeal. Give all they will eat up clean.

A hen pays in proportion to the number of eggs she produces; therefore, it is an item to feed so as to secure plenty of eggs.

When the chickens are off their feed and do not eat with an apparent relish, increase the exercise and change the bill of fare.

In arranging the nests, have them arranged conveniently for the hens so that in getting in and out there will be little danger of breaking the eggs.



When Mixing a Poultice.—In mixing a mustard poultice add the white of an egg instead of water, and although the effect will be the same it will not blister the skin.

Constipation.—Hot water, if taken freely half an hour before bedtime, is one of the best possible cathartics in severe cases of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

Foot Sprains.—Slide the fingers under the foot, and, having greased both thumbs, press them successively with increasing force over the painful parts for about a quarter of an hour. The application should be repeated several times, or until the patient is able to walk. This is a simple remedy for a very frequent accident, and can be performed by the most inexperienced.

Necessary Precaution.—In case of scarlet fever, all the clothes that have been worn by the patient before being taken ill should be soaked in carbolic acid, boiled, and hung out in the open air for some days. All towels, dusters, caps, etc., used in a scarlet fever patient's room must be kept in it, and no food that has been in the sick-room must be touched by anyone but the patient.

Hoarseness.—Break six fresh eggs and put them, shells and all, into the juice of six good-sized lemons, and stir the mixture daily. In four days' time the lemon juice will have dissolved the shells. Strain through muslin, and add half a pound of sugar candy, previously boiled in half a pint of water. When finished, pour in a pint of rum, and take a wineglassful every morning. Keep the eggs and lemon in a dark place while dissolving.

For Burns and Scalds.—Always keep carbonate of soda in the house—it is useful for so many purposes. For burns and scalds it is an excellent remedy; the surface of the burn should be covered with it, either dry or just dampened. It relieves the pain caused by the bites or stings of insects. A small saucetful in half a tumbler of water will relieve heartburn and indigestion, and if taken with tepid water last thing at night will frequently induce sleep in restless persons.

Value of Sulphur.—For a sore throat slip a cupful of hot milk into which a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur has been stirred. For a feverish cold, sprinkle a teaspoonful of sulphur upon a hot shovel. While the air of your room is full of the fumes take a hot bath in which a tablespoonful of sulphur has been thrown; go to bed warmly wrapped up, and drink hot milk and sulphur as above. Avoid exposure to cold for twenty-four hours. Sulphur used frequently as a medicine will keep the skin fine and elastic, and the hair abundant, glossy and free from grayness.

### STEEPLECHASING ON AN OX.



Attempts are being made in France to train oxen for saddle riding, and several races have been organized to test their capacity. They have been trained not only as racers on "the flat," but also as successful jumpers. The above illustration is from a photograph of a well-known French sportsman riding his ox at a leap-off. The bridle and saddle used are similar in general design to those used for hunters, with the exception that a very powerful bit is employed. As in their excitement the animals are supposed to lose their tempers, the precaution is taken of studding the points of their horns.

No National Russian Drama. It is curious that in a country so overflowing with loyalty, despite the nihilists, very few of the stage performances have any national flavor, but so it is. An American resident of some time in Moscow says that during all his stay there he did not see but one play with Russian characters, nor did he hear one stage song appeal to Russian sentiment as the "Bowery Girl" or "Dixie Land" appeal to popular sentiment in this country.

### His Version.

Miss Fairface—A dog followed me home this morning. Is that the sign of good luck?

Admirer—Good luck for the dog—if you invited him in!



## MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

Twenty-two of Them Are Still on the Army Retired List.

It is interesting to note that of the officers who took part in the Mexican war there are still twenty-two on the retired list of the army at the present time, says the New York Post. Of this number seven are West Point graduates, and the other fifteen were either appointed from civil life or served in the ranks during that conflict and later were given commissions.

Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dana has the honor of being the oldest graduate of the Military Academy now on the retired list, having entered that institution in 1838. He is followed by Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, who entered in 1841; Brig.-Gen. James Oakes and Marcus D. L. Simpson, and Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Henderson, who entered in 1842; Maj.-Gen. Orlando B. Wilcox and Brig.-Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, who began their service in 1843. All of these officers served with credit in the Mexican war, and received an advance in grade this year for civil-war service, with the exception of Capt. Dana, who resigned from the service in 1855 as a captain in the quartermaster's department, and who, through Congressional legislation, was reappointed an assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, August 2, 1864. Nine days later he was placed on the retired list, and therefore does not receive any benefit from the law passed this spring. He also served throughout the civil war in the volunteer service, receiving the rank of major-general.

Maj.-Gen. Lawrence P. Graham is the oldest officer in point of service on the retired list of the army, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, October 16, 1837, that is, no less than sixty-seven years ago. He is closely followed by Maj.-Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, who was appointed a second lieutenant in the First Dragoons fifteen days later. Gen. Rucker is older in years than Gen. Graham, having been born in 1811, and the latter in 1815. Then follow Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Eckerson, who was a private from 1838 until 1853, when he was appointed military storekeeper quartermaster, with the rank of captain; Maj.-Gen. Robert Murray and Brig.-Gen. John F. Head, surgeons, 1846; Maj.-Gen. Richard C. Drum, who was a private in the volunteers in 1846, and who was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in 1847; Col. Edward Collins, who was a private from 1846 to 1861, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry; Col. John Green, who was a private from 1846 to 1855, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Second Dragoons; Maj. William Fletcher, who was a private in the volunteers and regulars from 1846 until 1861, being appointed a second lieutenant of infantry in that year; Col. George B. Dandy, who was a private in 1847 and 1848, then a cadet at West Point until 1852, again a private from 1854 until 1857, when he was appointed a second lieutenant of artillery; Brig.-Gen. Ellisha I. Bailey, surgeon, 1847; Lieut.-Col. Albert B. Kaufman, who was a private from 1847 until 1863, being then appointed a captain of volunteers and made a first lieutenant of cavalry in 1866; Maj. John Miller, who was a private in the volunteers and regulars from 1847 until 1862, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry; Brig.-Gen. John E. Summers and John Campbell, surgeons, 1848.

## HONEYMOONS IN OKLAHOMA.

Mutual Editor Says They Are Almost Unknown in His Section.

The honeymoon, as the term usually implies, is about as scarce in this section as snowballs in August, says the Mutual (O. T.) Enterprise. We do not mean to convey that our people never get married, for weddings are getting of such common occurrence that the boys forget to serenade the contracting parties any longer.

When one of our young couples gets married they do not spend a month honeymooning, as is the custom in the East, but they settle down to the routine of life with the one harmonious purpose of building up a comfortable and happy home. Instead of "spoony" around over the country, attracting the attention of everybody, looking sickeningly lovable and calling each other all kinds of sweet little "chestnuts," the newly married may be found at work the next day following the nuptials. It may be the bride will put out a big washing, while the other half will be found plowing corn and carrying water simultaneously.

And this is not a result of a lack of respect for the nuptial relationship, but the opposite. The average benedict here is highly respectful of his marriage relation. No one is more cautious to recognize the rights and wishes of his wife than he. Always upon leaving home he takes the precaution to kiss her good-by, under penalty of turning prematurely bald or inviting some other calamity equally as undesirable. This is evidence of his devotion, but the wife is no less attentive and on the whole few of our married couples have ever found it necessary to dissolve partnership.

But the period known as the "honeymoon" has dropped out. It is a dead letter in this part of Oklahoma and some of us older folks are mighty glad of it.

## Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

**FRESH CRABS, CLAMS, LOBSTERS, SHRIMPS.** FISH: Fresh or Smoked. Eastern and Olympic Oysters.

Our price card free for the asking. All we need is a trial order.

PUGET SOUND FISH CO., Seattle, Wash.

## CROUP THE MIDNIGHT TERROR.

What mother has not been frightened by that hard and characteristic cough that calls for prompt relief?

## MELOLINE THE BABY'S FRIEND

One dose relieves instantly. Pleasant to take as candy. Saves lives. For sale by your druggist.

Positive, Comparative, Superlative

"I have used one of your Fish Brand Slickers for five years and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common coat as a common one is ahead of nothing."

(NAME ON APPLICATION)

Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA. Makers of Wet Weather Clothing and Hats

## Humorous

Ella—What nice hair Bella has. Stella—Well, a woman is a fool to buy an inferior article—Town Topics.

The Lady—That isn't the same story you told me before. The Beggar—No, lady; you didn't believe the other one.—Ex.

He—Can't we just quietly separate without getting a formal divorce? She—But I'm already engaged to another.—Life.

"Is your wife economical?" "Very. She can fix over a ten-dollar hat for \$15 so it will look just as good as a new one."—Puck.

"Big Brother—Now, Willie, you must give me the larger half of the apple, because mamma says we mustn't be greedy."—Harper's Bazaar.

"How are you making out in writing for the magazines?" "Just holding my own. They send me back as much as I send them."—Detroit Free Press.

Uncle Josh—"Most every official that amounts to anything has to file an annual report. Uncle Hiram—Yes; an I guess that's about all some of 'em do."—Puck.

Tourist—I say, guide, what does that memorial stone commemorate? Guide—I put it there. It was upon that spot a tourist once gave me five francs.—Tit-Bits.

Meekly—Yes, we're going to move to Swamphurst. Doctor—But the climate there may disagree with your wife. Meekly—It wouldn't dare!—Philadelphia Press.

Nell—Mr. Krammerer is so kind. He said I took a very pretty and very artistic picture. Bell—Indeed? And whose picture did you take, dear?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lady—Very healthy place, is it? Have you any idea what the death-rate is here? Caretaker—Well, mum, I can't exactly say; but it's about one apiece all round.—Punch.

Mrs. Smith—I'd like to sell you a ticket, sir. We're getting up a raffle for a poor sailor. Mr. Krusty—Not to me. I wouldn't know what to do with a sailor if I won him.—Ex.

## Ayer's

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. It relieves congestion, sub-

## Cherry Pectoral

duces inflammation. It heals, strengthens. Your doctor will explain this to you. He knows all about this cough medicine.

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for 25 years for throat and lung troubles, and we think no medicine equals it." Mrs. A. FOSKETT, Appleton, Minn.

25c. 50c. 75c. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Weak Throats Ayer's Pills greatly aid recovery. Purely vegetable, gently laxative.

## QUEER STORIES

London paid \$150,000,000 on June 24 to take over her waterworks from private corporations. The water is held in 122 reservoirs, and the filtration works cover 143 acres.

The smallest island inhabited in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands, for at low water it is only thirty feet in diameter. At high water the base of the lighthouse, which has a diameter of only a little over twenty-eight feet, is completely covered by water.

Close to the shore of Eastern river in West Dresden, Me., there is an apple tree which has few equals. It stands thirty feet high, measures ten feet and three inches around and spreads fifty feet. Its owner, Mr. Ham, has gathered in some years thirty bushels of apples from this tree, which is said to be more than one hundred years old.

Snakes may almost be said to have glass eyes, inasmuch as their eyes never close. They are without lids, and each is covered with a transparent scale, much resembling glass. When the reptile casts its outer skin, the eye scales come off with the rest of the transparent envelope out of which the snake slips. His glassy eye scale is so tough that it effectually protects the true eye from the twigs, sharp grass and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus, if the snake has not a glass eye, it may, at any rate, be said to wear eye-glasses.

A Havre fisherman's wife drying codfish caught by her husband on the coast of France noticed that one fish had a hard substance inside. On investigation she found in the fish a golden bracelet. How the ornament came into its strange receptacle is, of course, not known; but it is conjectured that it must have slipped from the wrist of some fair passenger leaning over the bulwarks of a trans-Atlantic liner, and been seized by the cod on reaching the water. As the shoals of codfish have only recently left the Newfoundland Banks, and are just beginning to make their appearance in French waters, it is probable that the bracelet has traversed the Atlantic in the fish's interior. Perhaps its owner will come forward to claim it.

F. V. Coville, in the National Geographic Magazine, gives an interesting account of how the Indians of the desert obtain drinking water from the barrel cactus. It was among the desert hills west of Torres, Mexico. The Indian cut the top from a plant about five feet high, and with a blunt stake of palo verde pounced to a pulp the upper six or eight inches of white flesh in the standing trunk. From this, handful by handful, he squeezed the water into the bowl he had made in the top of the trunk, throwing the discarded pulp on the ground. By this process he secured two or three quarts of clear water, slightly salty and slightly bitter to the taste, but of far better quality than some of the water a desert traveler is occasionally compelled to use. The Papago, dipping this water up in his hands, drank it with evident pleasure and said that his people were accustomed, not only to secure their drinking water in this way in times of extreme drought, but that they used it also to mix their meal preparatory to cooking it into bread.

Old Game of Tit for Tat. The conductor was talking to the motorman, both looking ahead, as the car bowed merrily on. A woman standing in the rear seats motioned in vain for a stop.

"Hey," shouted a man in gold clothes and a tourist's cap, "this lady wants to get off."

Another twist of the lever and the car ran with greater speed.

"Oh, dear, dear!" exclaimed the woman.

This remark was not especially addressed to the man in the tourist's cap, but he thought it was. Jumping from his seat he grabbed the leather cord nearest him and yanked it viciously five times.

"Who did that?" asked the conductor savagely.

"I did," yelled the man. "I'll teach you to run past streets without paying attention to your passengers."

"And I'll teach you to ring up fares without paying me," retorted the conductor. "That bit of exercise will cost you 25 cents."

"Take it," scornfully remarked the man in the tourist's cap, handing over a coin.

The conductor gave him a quarter in change and did not discover until he cashed in at the end of the run that he had been taking bad money.—New York Press.

Hand Out. Dealer—Here is a cigar that is all right for the money. We sell it seven for a quarter.

Customer—Well, that is a good many.

"Yes, but you don't have to smoke them, you know."

"Oh, I didn't think of that! You may give me a quarter's worth. They'll be handy to treat my friends with."—Boston Transcript.

Lost a Good Snapshot. He—Look, look! I think that man out in the breakers is drowning!

She—Oh, heavens! and I have left my camera at home!—Judge.

## LIONESS GOES BAD.

Animal Trainer Who Knew His Business Thoroughly.

Drunk or sober, Sterrett knew things about animals that all my years of experience and study never taught me. It wasn't that he got on better with them than most, for his own lions hated him, which is unusual. But he had some method of interpreting their signs that was beyond me. When the Tiger Princess was going to give up one of her old performers because he was getting sulky and peevish, Sterrett looked over the troupe and said: "That one is all right, but the one over in the corner will bear watching."

"Why, the man talks like a fool," said the princess. "That's Zulka. She's the best actor I've got."

Sterrett laughed. "Train an under study," he advised. "I'll give Zulka three weeks to retire from the stage. She's going bad."

Zulka was a very beautiful young lioness; one of the best trick beasts I've ever known and one of the very few that seemed to have a genuine affection for the trainer. As a rule, the felines don't exhibit the softer emotions. They feel for man either indifference or distaste. But this lioness used to show signs of pleasure when her mistress entered the cage, and I've seen her put her muzzle up against the bars to fawn on the queen. Two weeks after Sterrett's advice, to which we paid little heed (that was when I knew less about him than I subsequently learned) I saw the lioness caressing the woman at the close of the performance. As the Tiger Princess entered the cage the next day there was a snarl and a scream, and she was down. Zulka had her. Fortunately, some of us were near. We beat the animals off—of course, some of the other beasts had to pitch on, seeing their truant down—and got the woman out with no worse injury than a broken arm and a badly clawed back.—McClure's.

## A Singular Plural.

In a little pamphlet called "Better Say," J. C. Fernald recalls the dispute of two friends as to whether the word "news" was singular or plural.

They telegraphed to Horace Greeley the question, "Are there any news?"

Mr. Greeley promptly returned the answer, "Not a new."

Poorly dressed lies are as bad as the nude truth.

## A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Chauffeur—Is there an ordinance limiting the speed of autos in this town? Native—No, they can't get through too quickly to suit us.—Brooklyn Life.

Piso's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. A. J. Druggists, 25 cents.

Passenger—This train is nearly an hour behind time. Is it not? Guard—Yes; but that's all right. We'll get in the usual time. Passenger—What time is that? Guard—Two hours late.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Little Willie—Say, pa, is the promiglighter than the sword? Pa—Some people claim, my son. Little Willie—Then why don't the Russians arm themselves with fountain pens?—Minneapolis Times.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nerve ailment after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Cure. Send for Free 62 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 107 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Clara—Did you lose your presence of mind when he attempted to kiss you? Maud—Yes, for a moment. Why, I nearly told him to stop.—New-Yorker.

## To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures chafings, damp, sweating, itching, swollen feet. Cures Corns and Bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

"She's a lovely girl, and so simple in her tastes. I told her that I hadn't much of an income yet, but that I hoped I could provide for her every want." "And what did she say?" "She said that would be all she could ask."—London Tit-Bits.

## FEMALE DISEASES

and disorders of every nature successfully treated. Also secluded home for ladies before and during confinement. Consult lady physician, free, in person or by mail. Confidential. Paris-New York Medical Institute. Office, D. Eastbrook Bldg., 1313 1/2 Second Ave., Corner Union. P. O. Box 816, Seattle, Wash.

Uncle George—I have read your article over, and I must say it shows a great deal of originality. Arthur—Thanks, I'm sure! I flattered myself there were some ideas in it. Uncle George—I was not speaking of the composition, but of the spelling.—Punch.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 35c.

It was on the old camp ground. "Pass de hat," suggested Brudbad Wheatly. But the parson raised his hand. "No, sah," he shouted, "dere'll be no hats about it. Pass a tin box wid a chain to it. De last time a hat was passed around heah it nevah came back, and I had to go home barehead."—Chicago News.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Consumption

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

THE SEATTLE AUCTION, FEED AND SALE STABLE

1213 Western Ave., Seattle. Holds regular Auction Sales every Friday at 1 p. m. Horses, cattle, harness and all kinds of vehicles sold on commission. Horses bought, sold and exchanged daily. N. T. Joffe, Prop.

Phone Buff 1851.

## FORTUNES IN PRECIOUS GEMS.

Extravagant Display of Jewels Made by Women.

The desire for jewels and the extravagantly splendid displays now made by women who delight in such manifestations of wealth, says the London Mail, are two of the main characteristics of the power dress exercises over women in this luxurious age.

A million sovereigns sounds like an incredibly huge sum of money to sink in precious stones, but the gem caskets of some of our great ladies represent that value very closely, and it is actually touched in a few notable instances.

Quite moderately wealthy young married women do not consider their catalogue of jewels complete without two or three tiaras, a string of pearls capable of being measured by the yard, a stonemason brilliantly ablaze with gems, a dog collar and numerous necklets, rings of various colors to match various gems, to say nothing of astringettes of diamonds, bracelets, brooches and little ornaments by the hundred.

One single necklet of pearls—only a string that closely clasps the throat—has been known to cost \$90,000; a tiara swallows up any sum up to \$25,000, and even more when it contains practically priceless stones; one brooch may easily represent \$500, while a stonemason can scarcely cost less. Hence to be bedizened in gems that represent \$100,000 is not a difficult task for the woman who likes a barbaric display and can afford to indulge her whim.

The extravagance this craving for gems leads to is excused by some people on the score that precious stones are a sound investment, while the dealers in imitation gems truthfully aver that it fosters their trade.

## Old-Time Remedies.

Strange as it may seem to some, the ingredients of the witches' caldron in "Macbeth," at least a part of them, were once standard remedies among Europeans. In the tenth and eleventh centuries a sovereign cure for ague was the swallowing of a small toad that had been choked to death on St. John's eve, and a splendid remedy for rheumatism was to fasten the bands of clothing with pins that had been stuck into the flesh of either a toad or a frog. Physicians frequently recommended the water from a toad's brain for mental afflictions and that a live toad be rubbed over the diseased parts as a cure for the quinsy.

## Our Girls Best at Sea.

A ship's doctor who has made 100 voyages declares that the American girl does not become seasick so readily as her European sisters. The English girl is next in order of resistance, while the French girl succumbs most easily.

There is more than one brand of smokeless powder that is dangerous to mankind.

## The Farmer's Vacation.

The ambitious tiller of the soil, who is interested in his home and labor, always finds plenty to occupy his attention, and is never more content than when thus engaged. There are other members of the family, however, whose labor is more confining and tiresome. On their account, if not his own, they should seek some diversion occasionally. Too often we see cases where that lack of diversion from the cares and trials has resulted in insanity or nervous prostration. With the younger members of the family "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and invariably is also the reason why he is only too glad of a chance to leave the farm when occasion presents. The opposite is equally deplorable, for all play and no work is very liable to make him worthless in after life. Those brought up in our rural districts are not usually subject to the latter "disease," for during most of the year work pushes the majority of our farmers instead of them pushing it. The only way for them to find time for something out of the usual routine is to "take time."

"I must have a new gown and coat at once." "Great thunderation, woman, how can you ask for a gown and coat when you have to testify in my bankruptcy hearing next week?" "I simply have to have them. Do you think I can face the people in my old clothes?"—Indianapolis Sun.

Fond Mother—You will be 5 years old to-morrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else. Willie (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—Bring me a whole box of chocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat 'em.—Youth.

Mr. Ugly—Don't you remember, dear, when your father forbade me the house? Mrs. Ugly—Yes, and when mother wouldn't let me out of her sight for a moment? Mr. Ugly—And I made up my mind to go off and die? Mrs. Ugly—Yes, and I scared father into thinking I was in a decline? Both Together—Weren't those happy days?—Tit-Bits.

## SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors Silk, Wool and Cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

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## SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF LUNGS SO COMMON IN WINTER. CURED BY PE-RU



THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

It would seem from reading the new school law that the governor has been put at head of Alaska's educational interests. If that be the case it will give Sheldon Jackson a chance to give his entire attention to the accumulation of reindeer.

And so Alaska must educate her own natives—or at least those having a strain of white blood in them. Already wards of children who have been attending school at Carlisle and Chemawa are receiving word that their dependents' will be sent home soon; and this probably accounts for the move by the government for building schoolhouses at several Alaskan points—Wrangell included.

Let us not forget the Dry Straits proposition. It has not been mentioned for several weeks, and some may think it is a "dead issue," but it is not. A move that is of such vital concern to navigation companies, to shippers and to the people at large, cannot be kept in the background. This improvement is sure to be made; and the sooner the better for all of the country between Seattle and Skagway.

Wrangell has plenty of room; and yet there is plenty of room to expand the business portion of the town by filling in that portion of the tide flats from the Brewery to the mill, making it a solid, level front. Enough refuse floats away from the mill every season to partially make this filling. Of course this will not be done soon; but it will be done some day when property is more valuable in Wrangell.

In speaking of charity, the SENTINELMAN heard a gentleman say the other day: "Times have changed. When I was a young fellow and one of a crowd of associates got married, just to show our good will we got together and went and charivariated or serenaded him, and his wife. They would invite us in and treat us to whatever they had in the house, and after conversing awhile we went off about business. Now it is different, as the good-will proposition is shoved to the background and only a treat consideration goes. Under the present plan, in order to keep up with the custom, many a young man who cannot afford it is forced to give that which he should have to help start him in life. I tell you as much as I believe in fun, the present practice is all wrong." And when any man will stop and study this subject for just a moment, he will say this old fellow's ideas are perfectly correct.

That Kansas legislature is all right, and has started a move that probably will—if not it should be—used by every state and territory in this country. When our pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, they laid the foundation of what was to be a free and untrammelled country. Upon this basis we have drifted along satisfactorily until of late a monied aristocracy has been extending its powers until today its tentacles have entwined themselves about the prominent industries in every section of the country, proving a threatening and dangerous menace to all our institutions. Hence we say all honor to the people of Kansas for saying to John D. Rockefeller, "so long as you did business honestly and without interfering with our inherent rights, you were welcome; but having overstepped the bounds of right and justice, and attempted to drag down our main industry to the basis of pauperism, it is time to call a halt." This sentiment is fast taking root in every section of the country, and it will not down until these millionaire monopolists have learned that the masses of America are not so easily to be compelled to bow the knee to a few millions of "filthy lucre." Free America is not ready for a monarchy of any sort, and the temper of her people will stand but little more foolishness from John D. R. & Co.

## THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE,

Life and Adventures of Rufus Sylvester.

(Samuel Sylvester, in Lewiston (Maine) Daily Sun.) (Continued)

As I have said, this episode that occurred in my early life, was recalled to my mind and knowing that Mr. Frye was not entirely ignorant of who I was, and as he was in congress to serve the people of Maine, as he was their servant, and I a resident of his county, I thought it consistent with what understanding I had of the duties of a servant, to ask the Hon. Wm. P. Frye, senator from state, acting vice-president of the United States at this time, on account of the death of President McKinley, to give me a note of introduction to President Roosevelt. So I called at the vice-president's room in the capitol and when the usual formalities were brought with, I said "I have called on you to ask for a note of introduction to the President."

The Hon. Wm. P. Frye told me he could not give it to me, and that the President could not be bothered.

I made a further request and told him I had important business that I wished to see the President about and I should consider it a favor if he would give me a note of introduction as I had never met the President, and again I was told the President could not be bothered, and he could not give me what I asked for. I then said: "Well, senator, if you won't give me a letter of introduction, I must get along without it," whereupon he gave me the following, addressed to the President: "Mr. Sylvester thinks he has important business with you. If you can spare a few moments of your valuable time he would like for you to do so." Signed, Wm. P. Frye.

When this was handed to me I said, "I thank you, senator," and he replied, "Well, the President won't thank me."

I said, "You don't know whether he will or not, perhaps he may be very glad to know what I may say to him." With this note I went to the White House and on my way I had time to think of the poor ships that could not sail on the waters of the night deep, and of their feelings and the help that these poor ships even some that had not been built ought to have from the people that they might be happy in carrying something from one place to another because some foreign ships were doing this—and these poor American ships felt so bad because they were not doing the same. We, the people, ought to let them do it, and pay enough so they can even if the foreign ships would be happy in doing it for nothing—and if the foreign ships should do it for nothing, how bad we should feel. Then a thought of widows and orphans being robbed by those in authority, even citizens of the United States, and how little were their feelings to be considered in comparison to the feelings of a great ship that could not sail the world over. And then I thought of the widows' tears because of the wrongs forced upon them; and of the tears of a senator because of poor ships.

On arriving at the White House, the courteous door-keeper remembered me, although it had been four months since my former call, and shook hands and called me by name. I said, "I have called to see the President and I have a note would like for you to take to him." The door-keeper immediately returned and said the President would see me then. Upon being introduced the President asked me to be seated—and after I had told my story, asked me what I would like for him to do. I said, "I would like for you to hurry up the Attorney-General in the matter," and he replied, "I will do so," and then asked his secretary to write to the Attorney-General and said to me, "You call on the Attorney-General at such a time and I will arrange for you to see him."

I said, "Shall I take your note to him?" "No," the President replied, "I will see to it that he has it." Upon my rising to leave, he arose from his chair and gave me a hearty hand-shake and we wished each other the parting "Good day."

At the Department of Justice I was promised as before, that our examiner would soon be sent to Alaska to investigate the charges I had made against Judge M. C. Brown, and with assurance I again came to Maine.

President Roosevelt, upon the return of Judge W. A. Day, Acting Attorney-General from Paris, where he was sent to arrange the final papers in the transfer of the Panama Canal to the United States, appointed him to go to Alaska and find out the facts as to the doings of such federal officers as had been charged with wrong doing.

Judge Day arrived in Wrangell, July 10, 1904, on the cutter Rush,

and very soon commenced the work of investigating the conduct of several of the officials of the territory. He was in Alaska about twelve weeks and returned to Washington D. C., about the first of October, 1904.

[After publishing several quotations from Alaskan papers, that have heretofore appeared in these columns, Mr. Sylvester concludes, as follows:—ED. SENTINEL.]

The result of the investigation is given in the following Associated Press dispatch:

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Roosevelt has requested the resignation of Judge Melville C. Brown of the Juneau district. This action is the result of the investigation of the Alaska Judiciary made recently by Assistant Secretary Day.

(The End.)

## Part of the Cushman Bill.

That portion of the Cushman bill which relates to incorporated towns in Alaska; reads:

That the governor of the district of Alaska shall be ex officio superintendent of public instruction in said district, and as such shall have supervision and direction of the public schools in said district and shall prescribe rules and regulations for the examination and qualification of teachers, and shall make an annual report of the condition of the schools in the district to the Secretary of the Interior.

That the common council of the incorporated towns in said district shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, in their respective towns to establish school districts, to provide the same with suitable schoolhouses, and to maintain public schools therein and to provide the necessary funds for the schools; but such schools when established shall be under the supervision and control of a school board of three members, consisting of a director, a treasurer and a clerk, to be elected annually by the votes of all adults who are citizens of the United States or who have declared their intention to become such and who are residents of the school district. The members of said board first elected shall hold their offices for the term of two, and three years, respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and one member of such board shall be elected each year thereafter and hold his office for a period of three years and until his successor is elected and qualified; and they shall each, before entering upon the duties of their office, take an oath in writing to honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of their trust. In case a vacancy occurs from death, resignation, removal or other cause, such vacancy may be filled by a special election, upon ten days' notice, called by the remaining members of the board upon the petition of five qualified voters. All money available for school purposes, except for the construction and equipment of schoolhouses and the acquisition of sites for the same, shall be expended under the direction of said board, and the treasurer of said board shall be the custodian of said money, and he shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give his bond, with sufficient sureties, to the school district, in such sum as the common council may direct, and subject to its approval, but not less than twice the amount that may come into his hands as treasurer, conditioned that he will honestly and faithfully disburse and account for all money that may come into his hands as such treasurer. The said board shall have the power to hire and employ the necessary teachers, to provide for heating and lighting the schoolhouse, and in general to do and perform everything necessary for the due maintenance of a proper school.

One measure that the congress of the United States could pass that would be just and would be hailed with delight by the whole country, aside from the few who are attempting to corner the capital of this Nation. A good, strong Income Tax would do much to help increase Uncle Sam's exchequer, and would compel the monied sharks and trusts to help pay the burdens now heaped upon those of moderate means.

The last "spasm" of that great fight for justice and humanity, by Samuel Sylvester, appears in this issue of the SENTINEL. It has been quite an interesting story, and if you have kept the papers containing it, it will make interesting reading in years to come.

Our local election occurs on the first Tuesday of April—7th. This is less than a month off. Our town is in good shape, showing excellent judgment in the past two councils and other officials.

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